

**Claims:**

1. A method for inhibiting elastase and/or collagenase in a wound, said method comprising contacting the wound with a composition comprising a combination of a sulfonated styrene copolymer and a tetracycline.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the tetracycline is doxycycline.
3. A method for inhibiting elastase in a wound, said method comprising contacting the wound with a composition comprising a sulfonated styrene copolymer in salt form.
4. A method according to claim 3, wherein said composition additionally comprises a tetracycline.
5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the composition is disposed on a surface of a wound dressing.
6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the wound dressing comprises a substrate selected from a foam, a woven fabric, a knit fabric, and a nonwoven fabric.
7. A composition comprising a combination of a sulfonated styrene copolymer and a tetracycline.
8. A composition according to claim 7, wherein the tetracycline is doxycycline.
9. A composition according to claim 7, wherein at least a portion of the sulfonated styrene copolymer is in the form of a salt.
10. A composition according to claim 7, wherein at least a portion of the sulfonated styrene copolymer is in the form of an ammonium salt.
11. A composition comprising a combination of a sulfonated styrene copolymer and an amino acid.
12. A composition according to claim 11, wherein the amino acid is proline.

13. A composition according to claim 11, wherein the amino acid is arginine.
14. A process for manufacturing articles comprising of at least one sulfonated styrene copolymer, said article selected from tubes, sheets and 3-D constructs, said process comprising electrodepositing the sulfonated styrene polymer to form the article.
15. A method for controlling biological organisms on a porous surface, said method comprising forming a coating, comprising a salt of a sulfonated styrene copolymer, on the porous surface.
16. A method according to claim 15, wherein forming a coating comprises coating the porous surface with the sulfonated styrene polymer in acid form and converting the acid form of the sulfonated styrene copolymer to the salt form.
17. A method according to claim 15, wherein the sulfonated styrene polymer is an ammonium salt.
18. A method according to claim 1, wherein the porous surface comprises fabric or paper.
19. A method according to claim 1, wherein the porous surface comprises an article selected from a garment, an air filter, a gas filter, a laboratory work surface, or laboratory wipe.
20. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the styrene sulfonate copolymer comprises residues derived from an olefin comonomer.
21. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the olefin comonomer is selected from ethylene, butylene, isobutylene, butadiene, isoprene and combination thereof.
22. A composition according to claim 21, wherein the sulfonated styrene copolymer is hydrogenated to reduce unsaturated olefin residues
23. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the sulfonated styrene copolymer is a block copolymer.
24. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the sulfonated styrene copolymer is a sulfonated styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene triblock copolymer.